

BITTER FIGHT OVER
MAGAZINE POSTAGE
Administration and Publishers' Association Arrayed Against Each Other.

PRESIDENT FOR INCREASE

Will Continue to Recommend It if Defeated Now—State-ments from Hitchcock and the Publishers.

Washington, Feb. 14.—There is to be war to the knife between the administration and the magazine publishers as made plain to-day by both the President and the Postmaster General. The President asserted that if the amendment which provides for an increase of postage on the advertising pages of the magazines falls at this session, he will recommend it again and again so long as he is in a position to make recommendations to Congress.

The Department of Justice, through District Attorney Wise, is already submitting to the grand jury in New York evidence on which an indictment against certain magazine publishers for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law is asked, and this evidence is of a character which leads the District Attorney to believe that such an indictment will be procured.

The Postmaster General took occasion to-day to reply to the widely published advertisement of "Everybody's Magazine," charging that the assertions therein are untrue, and contending that, instead of having a circulation through the mails of 850,000 copies an issue, that magazine has a circulation of only 200,000. In so far as the postal records show, of course, it must be understood that in the case of many magazines a considerable portion of their editions are distributed by express, so that the figures of the Postoffice Department are not conclusive as to their total circulation. But the contention made by this magazine is that the proposed increase of postage would entail an additional expense on them of \$150,000, which would be \$50,000 in excess of their present profits. Mr. Hitchcock says that the increased postage under the proposed law would amount to only \$45,000 for this magazine.

President Taft's Position.

The President insists that it is his plain duty to do all in his power to curtail the enormous subsidy which the government has been paying to the magazines, and that he will not be deterred by any consideration of personal or party politics.

He declares that the effort of the magazines to answer the contentions of the government when, a year ago, the proposition to increase the postage on magazine mail was first made to Congress constituted conclusive proof in itself of the justness of the position of the administration. He submits that, despite this fact, the administration has modified its proposal and now recommends an increase which would not by one-half reimburse the government for the expense of carrying the magazines in the mails. He points out that the average increase on magazines under the proposed rate would amount to only two-fifths of a cent a copy; calculating the advertising carried by all the magazines to which the higher rate would be applicable, their average rate of postage for both reading and advertising matter would be not to exceed 15 cents a pound. Finally, the President charges the magazines with the grossest exaggeration and misrepresentation in their efforts to prevent the legislation he has recommended.

Postmaster General Hitchcock, in his reply to the statement of "Everybody's Magazine," says that, assuming the claim of that magazine that it has 850,000 circulation to be correct, its gross income must be about as follows: Two hundred thousand subscriptions at \$1 each, \$200,000; 450,000 newsstand sales at \$1 a year, \$450,000; and 150 pages of advertising a month at \$500 a page, \$750,000; making a total of \$1,400,000. From this he argues that the assertion of the publishers that it makes for its stockholders only \$100,000 a year argues a cost of publication of \$1,300,000, which he submits is surprisingly high. He also calls attention to the fact that before the Senate committee reported the proposed increase this magazine announced publicly that its rates for ordinary advertising would be increased to \$600 a page, which would result in an increase of advertising receipts of over \$225,000 a year. As the proposed increase of postage would amount to only \$45,000, Mr. Hitchcock argues that the proposed increase of advertising rates would easily meet the proposed increase of postage and leave a handsome surplus for the stockholders besides.

The determination with which the administration has undertaken this contest seems to warrant the expectation that some highly interesting information regarding the circulation of magazines which has hitherto been held to be confidential by the Postoffice Department will be made public and will, perhaps, prove of the utmost value to advertisers as a criterion of the rates they should pay for space in the various publications.

Mr. Taft Not Influenced by Attacks. Some friends of the administration are deeply concerned because of the determination of the President to engage in a contest with the magazines in which they have him at such great disadvantage. He refuses absolutely to give the slightest consideration to that phase of the situation. He believes thinking people will give little heed to the contention that he has sought to effect this increase on account of attacks on his administration by the magazines, because these attacks followed, instead of pre-

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, February 14. NO POLITICIAN.—Those whose memories go back about nine years will recall the pathetic lamentations of Republican politicians that the accession of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency had left the Republican party without a leader, that the President was "no politician," that he had not the first conception of the elementary principles of politics, etc., and the dire predictions regarding the fate of the party in the elections of 1904. Some of the Washington dispatches written at that time could be clipped from the old files now, the name of Taft substituted for that of Roosevelt, and if printed they would as accurately describe the views of some of the leaders of the party to-day as they did those of the leaders of those days. Those who listened to the fearful lament of Representative Dull to-day learned the terror with which he contemplated the tearing down of the tariff wall by the rank free trader in the White House and the horror with which he contemplated his own party resorting to "tag rule" to carry out the dictates of this conscienceless dictator in the White House and were led, despite their tears, to wonder if, in the final analysis, Mr. Taft would prove as great a success politically as did Mr. Roosevelt. And those who heard the President express his views and purposes with regard to magazine postage, Canadian reciprocity and other public policies recognized a somewhat striking similarity to that fearlessness which characterized President Roosevelt when he was launching policies which in time came to be among the most popular of his administration. Mr. Taft has taken the bit in his teeth. No presentation of political considerations appeals to him, and in the opinion of some of the leaders of his party, he is determined to commit political suicide. Probably he is himself by no means certain they are wrong. But he has determined to earn a right to the graphic, if ungrammatical, epithet of the late Jeremiah Russ, Mr. Harrison's Secretary of Agriculture, "He seen his duty and he done it." And, after all, is it not a rash prediction that the American people will not deem his singleness of purpose and approve it?

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.—On two points the President consented to make plain his position to members of the White House staff. He was asked to elaborate a statement made yesterday before the Pan-American Commercial Congress, that he would favor tariff reciprocity with all the world. He said he thought he made that plain yesterday. He would favor such reciprocity if it could be secured on terms favorable to the United States. Of course, he appreciated that his statement was a very broad one, but so had been that of Speaker-designate Clark, who had preceded him. When asked what all the world agreements were made with all the world he would propose to replace the revenue lost from abrogation of the tariff, he replied that he had said on terms favorable to the United States, and if such agreements implied too large an alienation of revenue, of course they would not be favorable to the United States. Mr. Taft was also asked just what he meant by his assertion in Springfield that reciprocity—was speaking of the Canadian reciprocity agreement—would make for the maintenance of the protective policy. He acknowledged that his attitude in this respect was somewhat analogous to his attitude toward the trusts. By prosecuting

ceded, his recommendation of increased postage. However, he has determined that it is his duty to endeavor to secure from the magazines something nearer to an adequate return for the service rendered them by the Postoffice Department, and he is not to be swayed by any consideration from what he conceives to be his duty. It is a well recognized fact that it costs the government nine cents a pound to carry second class matter through the mails. This applies, of course, to newspapers as well as to magazines. But it has become the custom of magazines to send the portion of their editions which is to be distributed at nearby points by express or fast freight, while all the long-haul portion of the editions is distributed through the mails at one cent a pound postage. In the case of the newspapers, their zones of circulation are limited. The fact that their news becomes stale within twenty-four hours precludes their circulation to any considerable extent at distances which require much over twelve hours for transportation, so that the administration believes it is entirely warranted in making a discrimination between the long-haul magazines and the short-haul newspapers. Moreover, as it has always been the disposition of the government to deal generously with the dissemination of information, the administration feels entirely warranted in setting the limit of four thousand pounds an edition below which the rate of postage shall not be increased, as this gives an advantage to the smaller magazines and to those destined to become popular but for the time being struggling to establish themselves in the magazine world.

All assertions that magazines will be driven out of business by the proposed increase of postage the President receives with extreme skepticism. These assertions remind him strikingly of similar contentions made when he was urging decreased tariff rates. He was assured then that ruin stared in the face every industry whose protection it was proposed to reduce even ever so little. Reductions were made, however—in some cases material reductions—but, as for as he has learned, no one was driven to the wall, and the very magazines which are exhibiting such anguish because it is proposed to charge them—not what it costs the government to transport them, but something a little nearer the figure—are the ones which have been protesting more indignantly because Congress and the President did not persist in taking from the various industries a much larger proportion of the protection they enjoyed.

PUBLISHERS REPLY TO HITCHCOCK.

The reply of the Periodical Publishers' Association to the statement issued by Postmaster General Hitchcock last night in support of his proposal to increase the rate of postage on the advertising sections of large magazines was made to-night by the postal committee of the association. The committee says: Mr. Hitchcock entirely ignores the fact that second class mail is the chief product

of the first class postage that finally saves the face of the postoffice balance sheet. The publishers show advertisements made up of the Postoffice Department's own mail. No Mr. Hitchcock goes to the trouble of showing that the increase of only one-fifth of the second class mail, and, owing to their small number of pieces to the total, makes but a negligible addition to the postage, insist that they pay the whole deficit. The injustice is aggravated by the fact that the increase of the postage on the first class mail order advertising that saves the postoffice balance sheet by originating first class postage.

Mr. Hitchcock instances one magazine—perhaps the most profitable periodical in the country—to show that the proposed increase in advertising rates would result in a profit of \$97,100, or enough to pay the postage on the entire edition of long-distance advertising is obvious when it is explained that the American magazine cost to edit, manufacture, deliver and advertise, nearly twice as much as the publisher nets from subscriptions. The difference made up from advertising is given to the subscriber in the form of a purchase a much better article than his subscription price alone will produce.

The postal committee of the Periodical Publishers' Association have obtained the exact figures from the books of account of the five standard magazines which they carried the most advertising in 1909. These figures of profits are on file in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The aggregate final net profits of these five magazines are less than one-tenth of the aggregate advertising income.

The reader gets the balance. This operation of large advertising receipts passed over to the reader in the shape of a better magazine than his subscription money could make, edit and deliver accounts for the phenomenon of splendidly low priced, high quality American periodicals.

On Mr. Hitchcock's own figures, in his statement showing that the proposed postage change would mean only two cents a pound increase would raise less than \$250,000 for the Postoffice Department, from which must be subtracted the great new expense of administering this complex and discriminatory measure.

On the other hand, it would entirely wipe out the profits of many periodicals, magazines, agricultural papers, religious papers and trade journals. It would triple the balance. This has been made plain by hundreds of publishers who have communicated with our Congressmen, giving their exact profits.

The publishers say they do not consider it necessary to discuss Mr. Hitchcock's attempt to question the official figures of profits by his citation of "the wild guesses" of concern trying to sell stock to the public by mail.

PRIZE FOR BOY SCOUTS

Movement Commended by Taft and Roosevelt.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Praise for the boy scout movement was a notable benefit to American boyhood was expressed by President Taft in an address at the White House to the National Council of Boy Scouts of America to-day, and likewise in a letter from Theodore Roosevelt read at the dinner of the organization to-night. Accompanying the members of the National Council at the White House was a delegation of boy scouts from Baltimore and Washington, who saluted the President as he entered the East Room. Mr. Taft said: I am glad to support such a movement as this, the object of which, as I understand it, is to fasten on the boy the habit of doing right. We have all been boys, and I believe that the boys have missed life and understand the possibilities of improvement on the one hand, and of self-destruction on the other, that that effort of the spirit of boyhood offers. Anything that directs it in the right channel is a help to the nation. To those upon whom these things which the romantic period of boyhood develops or deems important, of course, is the genius of the movement. Every boy, whether he is brought up on the brick pavements of city and never sees anything green, or whether he lives in the country, years some time to go into a camp, even if he has to go in in the backyard and tie it against the fence.

American boyhood should be resourceful and inventive, so that the American man of the future may be ever ready to follow in the hour of the nation's need. Mr. Roosevelt said: His letter ended as follows: I believe heartily in the work your association is doing. You seek to supply the necessary elements of a healthy boyhood. You insist on the doing of a good turn daily to somebody without reward, and this is the very heart of the national, widespread American courtesy. You try to teach boys to do things for themselves and so make them self-reliant. You stand for true patriotism, true citizenship, true Americanism. I wish all success to a movement fraught with such good purposes.

WON'T REINSTATE HAZERS

Taft Vetoes Resolution for Return of Nine to West Point.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Taft to-day sent to Congress a message vetoing a joint resolution authorizing him to reinstate nine former cadets of the West Point Military Academy who were discharged on conviction of having violated the law prohibiting hazing.

The cadets affected are William T. Russell, Harry G. Weaver, John H. Hooker, Albert E. Crane, Richard W. Hooker, Chauncey C. Devore and Earl W. Dunmore. They were dismissed from the Academy on the charge of hazing, under the old law permitting no alternative for dismissal when found guilty of this offense. Since their dismissal a law has been passed granting a trial, and the object of the bill was to give these young men the benefit of this privilege.

In his message of disapproval President Taft gives his reasons, as follows:

These cadets received a fair and impartial trial in accordance with the law as it existed at the time of their trial, and were punished by dismissal. Their connection with the Military Academy has been entirely severed, and they now are in civil life. The superintendent of the Military Academy, the chief of staff and the Secretary of War have all expressed their opinion that the reinstatement of these young men would have a very injurious effect upon the Military Academy, and would tend seriously to demoralize the discipline there. In this opinion I concur.

The resolution provided that the President might appoint such cadets as he chose to the academy, and that when appointed they should be tried by court martial for the offense for which they were expelled, and if any of them were found entitled to be retained as cadets they should resume their studies at the beginning of the next academic year in such classes as the Secretary of War might designate. The age restriction was waived, as most of the cadets affected had passed the year when they were eligible for appointment.

One of them, an honor man of the class of '09, and a son of Colonel William T. Russell, Engineering Corps, U. S. A. He and Weaver figured in the red ant incident of June, 1908. In that month a swarm of red ants infested one of the encampment streets. As a punishment for failure to obey a mandate of the third classmen "plebes" were obliged to go out and collect a hundred of the insects and to keep them where they could be counted at any time. This collection must be accomplished in half an hour. At one time as many as 1,600 ants were in captivity at once. If one got lost the unfortunate collector was penalized by being forced to collect an additional twenty-five or fifty ants.

NEW YORK'S POPULATION

Census Enumeration of City by Assembly Districts.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The population of New York City by Assembly Districts was announced to-day by the Census Bureau, as follows:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH (2,331,942).		
District	Population	Percentage
1	10,874	0.46
2	10,500	0.45
3	10,400	0.44
4	10,721	0.46
5	10,341	0.44
6	10,341	0.44
7	10,183	0.43
8	10,100	0.43
9	10,100	0.43
10	10,100	0.43
11	10,100	0.43
12	10,100	0.43
13	10,100	0.43
14	10,100	0.43
15	10,100	0.43
16	10,100	0.43
17	10,100	0.43
18	10,100	0.43
19	10,100	0.43
20	10,100	0.43
21	10,100	0.43
22	10,100	0.43
23	10,100	0.43
24	10,100	0.43
25	10,100	0.43
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37	10,100	0.43
38	10,100	0.43
39	10,100	0.43
40	10,100	0.43
41	10,100	0.43
42	10,100	0.43
43	10,100	0.43
44	10,100	0.43
45	10,100	0.43
46	10,100	0.43
47	10,100	0.43
48	10,100	0.43
49	10,100	0.43
50	10,100	0.43

SUES TO BREAK WILL

Grandson Attacks Testament of Man Who Wed at 73.

William C. Lester, a broker, brought action in two courts yesterday to obtain a share of the property of his grandfather, William C. Lester, a contractor and speculator. The property involved is valued at about \$500,000. Lester brought an action in the Surrogate's Court to halt the probate of the will of his grandfather, who died at St. Augustine, Fla., on January 11, so that he could be made a party to the proceedings, while in the Supreme Court he asked that the conveyances of several parcels of property by the testator to his wife be set aside and that a receiver be appointed to collect the rents.

The old man, whose estate is now in dispute, was married for the second time seven years ago, when he was seventy-three years old. His wife, who was Grace Felix, was then twenty years old. In the probate proceeding Lester, the grandson, who was not mentioned in the will of his grandfather, said that the elder Lester lacked testamentary capacity when he made his will, and that the will was obtained by fraud, undue influence, coercion and deception. He said that the estate disposed of by the will was valued at about \$500,000, and that a short time before his death the testator had transferred about \$250,000 worth of property to his young wife. He said that there was a previous will by which he was a beneficiary, in accordance with a promise made to him.

SAVINGS BANK CENTENARY

Bankers Pass Resolution to Hold Celebration in 1916.

The Savings Bank Section of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking held its fourth session of the season last night at the assembly hall of the United Charities Building. Fourth Avenue and 23d street. Henry A. Schenck, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, presided as chairman.

The speakers were Andrew Mills, president of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, on the subject, "The Savings Bank and Its Functions," and Charles E. Sprague, president of the Union Dime Savings Bank, on "The Necessity for a Savings Bank." About 150 bankers and employees of banking institutions were at the meeting.

V. A. Lerner, of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn, offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted that the savings bank movement in the United States owes its inception to correspondence between Thomas Eddy, of New York, and Patrick Colquhoun, of London, during April, 1816, the result of which was the organization and incorporation of the Bank for Savings in New York on March 26, 1816, and similar institutions in Philadelphia and Boston about the same time. The resolution declared that the movement should be properly celebrated during the year of its centennial (1916), and pledged the association to work to that end.

SCOTT FOR BIG PENSIONS

West Virginia Senator Demands Action on Sulloway Bill.

VOTE ON LORIMER NEAR

Direct Elections Resolution May Be Pressed at Night Sessions.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Feb. 14.—A momentary but violent tempest was raised in the Senate to-day by Senator Scott's effort to obtain immediate consideration of the Sulloway bill, which provides for an addition of \$45,000,000 to the pension rolls. The measure passed the House on a wave of eloquence impelled by Speaker Cannon, but in the Senate it has not been discussed since it was reported yesterday. Nevertheless, the bill was taken up on the calendar.

In the face of the objections on both sides of the chamber he delivered a dramatic speech of three sentences in support of the measure. "The report," he declared, "has been freely circulated that if this bill passes the President will veto it. I want to say to the Senators that the ghost of this measure will haunt their pillows if they fail to act on it. Even while we are talking another old soldier has passed away."

That was as far as consideration of the bill went. There were calls for the regular order, and to clinch the matter Senator Cullum moved an executive session, which ended the legislative day. The minority report of the Committee on Pensions, favoring the more moderate measure framed by Senator McCumber, providing for an increase of approximately \$18,000,000, was submitted to-day. The three members who signed the report take the view that there is no justification for an increase of \$45,000,000 at the present time, and that there would be serious difficulty in meeting the additional demand on the Treasury.

Senator Bailey closed his argument in the Lorimer case to-day, reiterating the charge in an attempt to cover up his failure of yesterday.

Senator Brown delivered a speech on the direct vote amendment, and Senator Bourne used the same subject as pretext for rehearsing the history of popular government, beginning with the days of primitive man. Final action on the Lorimer case and the direct vote amendment is expected before the end of the week. Senator Borah gave notice that he would press consideration of the direct vote resolution on Thursday. If he persists in this purpose it will mean that the Thursday session will be extended into and, if necessary, through the night.

Mr. Brown advocated the control of senatorial elections by Congress and said that the direct vote proposition should not have been introduced by the provision for state control.

At the close of Mr. Bailey's speech in defense of Mr. Lorimer Mr. Beveridge tried to obtain unanimous consent to fix a date for the vote. Objection was forthcoming at once from Mr. Burrows, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which presented the report in favor of Mr. Lorimer. Tempering his objection with some measure of calm for the opponents of the Illinois Senator, Mr. Burrows said that in time there would be a vote. This was taken to mean that later in the session the friends of Mr. Lorimer considered that they might face a vote with less danger to him than now.

Mr. Root announced his position on the Texas Senator's proposition of yesterday regarding the invalidation of elections. He accepted the first portion of the proposition, but changed the latter part and added somewhat to it. The New York Senator's proposition was as follows: "If the officer whose election is challenged did not personally participate in or encourage or sanction the bribery, then his election cannot be voided unless it appears that the result has been affected materially by the bribery shown. If on the whole testimony, the result of the election is shown to be the result of the corrupt methods or practices employed the candidate would not have been elected the election should be declared void."

A bill providing for the creation of a children's bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which is to take up the study and investigation of all problems relating to the education and employment of children, was passed.

BIG ISSUE FOR CENTRAL

Asks Service Board to Permit \$30,000,000 of Notes.

The New York Central, as has been generally expected in financial circles, will report to an issue of short term notes as a means to provide funds for necessary improvements and construction during the current year. The announcement of the proposed financing was made yesterday by W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, who said that the directors of the company had authorized, subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission, the sale of \$30,000,000 three-year 4½ per cent gold notes.

The notes, Mr. Brown said, were to be issued and payable in dollars, francs and pounds sterling, and the money received from their sale was to be used in continuing the construction work at the Grand Central terminal and in the electric zone providing third and fourth tracks on the Hudson division, new passenger and freight facilities at Utica and Rochester and for other necessary extensions and improvements. He added that the note issue covered fully the requirements of the road for 1911.

From the fact that the notes are to be available for English and French subscription, it is thought probable that a large portion of them will be sold abroad. The amount and nature of the financing to be done by the Central had been so well known that the official announcement passed almost unnoticed on the stock market.

Another road to finance its needs through a note issue is the Baltimore & Ohio, which has just sold \$10,000,000 4½ per cent secured gold notes, due June 1, 1913, to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Street & Smith. The notes are part of an authorized issue of \$50,000,000, of which \$40,000,000 was sold to the same bankers last May. The proceeds received from the \$10,000,000 notes just sold will be used to retire a like amount of notes maturing on March 10 of this year.

OTHER PANAMA AGREEMENT.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Secretary Dickinson has given notice to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the California and Atlantic Steamship Company of the termination of the existing arrangement whereby these carriers have 70 per cent of the total freight charge on goods imported between New York and San Francisco over the Panama Railroad. The arrangement is terminated at the end of three months' notice, which has been given.

It is understood that this action was taken in order that the railroad company might be able to pay the actual cost of handling the freight.

CLARK AND PRESIDENCY

Not Running Away from Nomination Not Yet Offered.

Washington, Feb. 14.—In the debate on the Canadian reciprocity bill in the House to-day Representative Champ Clark made a few remarks on his position with regard to the Democratic Presidential nomination. Mr. Clark was being quizzed as to the similarity of his views and those of President Taft on reciprocity with the whole world, when Representative Norris, of Nebraska, suggested that there might be rivalry between Mr. Taft and Mr. Clark for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Clark, amid shouts of laughter, declared that in such a contest he would get the nomination "hands down."

"And while we are on the subject," he added, "I might just as well make my position clear. I'm not running for President. I'm not courting nomination or sitting up nights pestering my head about Clark delegates to the Democratic convention. But I'm not fool enough to run away from a nomination that hasn't been offered to me. In the mean time it's sort of pleasant to have the newspapers refer to us in that connection."

Mr. Clark was loudly applauded on both sides of the House.

REMARKS ON DR. COOK

Professor Parker Talks Again About Mt. McKinley Climb.

"The south side of Mount McKinley is about as devoid of life as the North Pole," said Professor Herschel Clifford Parker, in exhibiting at the Salmagundi Club last night an entirely new set of Alaskan views which he took on his expedition last summer into the region once visited by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn writer on arctic travel, "and about as hard to get at. To reach an altitude of 10,000 feet on the slope of the mountain took our party some fifty days on the ice, and we

were compelled to carry twelve hundred pounds of provisions and equipment on our backs."

Professor Parker sought to show by means of a map just how far Dr. Cook got in his three days' dash, about which he wrote a book. It was about fifteen miles from the mountain he said he had climbed, and the professor, The particular route which the doctor photographed as the summit of Mount McKinley, he explained, was twenty miles southeast of the mountain, a little tributary glacier, two hundred feet above the level of the ice and a little over five thousand feet above the sea. The professor compared a picture which he himself had taken of this rock with the one which Dr. Cook published under the caption "The Top of the Continent," and pointed out the similarity between them.

Another picture which appeared to the risibilities of the audience was the one which, Professor Parker declared, Cook had labelled "A shoulder of Mount McKinley—the spot where the arctic blasts conquer the tropic dew." "From that very shoulder," said Professor Parker, "Dr. Cook could see Mount McKinley twenty miles away. And there weren't any dew there at all, unless perhaps the doctor referred to the dew at the Annapolis Club."

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Purest Natural Spring Water in the World.

Bottled only at the Spring Under Perfect Sanitary Conditions.

HIRAM RICKER & SONS, Props.

South Poland, Maine.

N. Y. Office, Poland Spring Building, 1180 Broadway (near 28th St.)

Shopping is a pleasant way to spend dull or snowy days. The Subway brings you, without discomfort, directly to this bright, cheerful store.

To bring before you foreign silks, the arts of France and Austria, the wares of Linoges, the men's hats of London and the millinery of Paris—it would not be so much to do.

But to have you come here and realize that these are the finer, the different, the exclusive goods—that is the aim of Wanamaker's.

And That Is Something Worth While to Do

Presenting Today the New Corsets

For the New Spring Frocks

How much the new corsets are wanted at this time is shown by the many recent requests we have had from customers who are going to the Bahamas or to Italy, many of whom have ordered four or five pairs. And that every frock should be worn with the corset over which it has been fitted is an axiom which enforces the need of the new models for all women getting new spring frocks.

The LILLIAN—French

The subtle curves, graceful lines and beautiful workmanship of this beautiful French corset have been well brought out in a new model of figured brocade—a corset de luxe in which the dainty lace top is set on with medallions. Low bust and long hips go to the production of the fashionable figure of today. \$22.

Three New Models of the PARISIENNE (Domestic)

This most pliable and beautifully finished of corsets, made by a French corsetiere in this country, is represented by a model for slight figures, at \$7; a model at \$8 which by its cross-garter arrangement permits the relaxation of the flesh held down at other times; and a beautiful style at \$15 with low bust, long hips occurring in pink and white striped material. Other Parisienne models at \$5 up.

The Excellent Domestic L. R. Corset

There is a certain woman whose flesh has been pushed down into ridges by the medium long hips of the past few years. In order to correct these ridges, the L. R. has brought out a new CUT-AWAY MODEL at \$2 in which long pieces from the medium long-front extend in points over the hips. In this way the wrinkles of flesh are covered.

Another model at \$5, brought down over the thighs in square pieces, is intended to accomplish the same results.

New Spring model of the House-keeper's Comfort, at \$3, and a very attractive spring style at \$1.50. Other models from \$1 to \$8.

Other Corsets Shown

In Spring Styles

Are the Silphin, C. B. Warner's, American Lady, etc. All popular makes. Third floor, Old Building.

Trousers for stout men as well as the others. Basement, New Building.

The February Furniture Sale